DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 046 472 LI 002 514

AUTHOR	Wilder, Philip S., Jr.
TITLE	Library Usage by Students and Young Adults.
INSTITUTION	Indiana Univ., Bloomington. Graduate Library School.
SPONS AGENCY	Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
PUB DATE	Sep 70
NOTE	34p.; Indiana Library Studies Report 4
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*Attitudes, *Libraries, Library Research, Questionnaires, *Students, *Use Studies, *Young Adults
IDENTIFIERS	*Indiana, Indiana Library Studies

ABSTRACT

This study is an examination of the various uses of and attitudes toward public, school and academic libraries by children and young adults. The information on which the analysis is based was derived from 300 questionnaires completed by patrons of libraries in five cities. The questionnaire used and the raw data received are included in the appendices. Major categories measured by the questionnaire are: (1) user age group in relation to library size, (2) frequency of library visits by age groups and city size, (3) purposes of visits by age groups and library size, (4) various reasons for library use by library size, (5) user satisfaction, (6) student-users' age level and frequency of visit and (7) student-users' satisfaction with library staffs (school and public) and collections. (Other studies in this series are available as ED 044 131 through 044 145). (SG)

ED 046472

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Report Number Four

of the

Indiana Library Studies

Peter Hiatt
Director and General Editor

LIBRARY USAGE BY STUDENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

by

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Prepared September, 1970

LI 002514

Bloomington, Indiana

1970

The Indiana Library Studies

The Indiana Library Studies represent the first statewide exploration of Indiana libraries of all types and of the library and information needs of Indiana's citizens. A federally funded research project of the Indiana State Library, the Studies are directed by Dr. Peter Hiatt, Consultant to the Indiana State Library and Associate Professor of Indiana University's Graduate Library School. Guidance for the project and advice on the reports have been provided by the Indiana Library Studies Advisory Committee:

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This report has been submitted to the following:

Indiana Library and Historical Board
Indiana Library Association
Indiana Library Trustees Association
Indiana School Librarians Association
College and University Roundtable of the Indiana Library Association
Special Libraries Association, Indiana Chapter

Cover design by Michael Smith

GUIDE TO CONTENTS

FOREWORD ii

LIBRARY USAGE BY STUDENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS 1

Proportions of Public Library Users in Various Age Groups by Size of Library (Table I) 2

Proportions of Visitations to Libraries Made by Frequent, Occasional, and Infrequent Patrons; by Youths, Adults, and All Users; by Size of City (Table II) 4

Proportions of Library Visits for Various Purposes by Youths and Adults, by Library Size (Table III) 6

Proportions of Library Visits Resulting from Various Motivations, by Library Size (Table IV) 9

Proportions of Users Satisfied with Their Public Library by Library Size, for Youths and Adults (Table V). 11

Proportions of Student Users from Various Schooling Levels by Library Size (Table VI) 13

Proportions of Student Users at Different Schooling Levels Using Library with Various Frequencies (Table VII) 14

Proportions of Student Users at Various Schooling Levels Feeling Their Public Library to Be Very, Moderately, or Not Satisfactory for School Purposes, by Library Size (Table VIII) 16

Students' Feelings About Helpfulness of Public Library Staff, by Schooling Level (Table IX) 17

Students' Satisfaction with School Library's Collection by Size of Public Library Used and Schooling Level (Table X) 19

Students' Feelings About Helpfulness of School Library Staff, by Schooling Level (Table XI) 21

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE 24

APPENDIX II: RAW DATA: USABLE RESPONSES PER CODED OPTION . . . 28

FOREWORD

This study is an examination of the various uses of and attitudes toward public, school and academic libraries by children and young adults. It was undertaken at the request of Dr. Peter Hiatt and the Indiana Library Studies Advisory Committee to complement and supplement A Study of Adult Information Needs in Indiana (Indiana Library Studies Report Number Three).

This report was made possible only through the support and cooperation of a number of people. The librarians and library personnel of public libraries in Anderson, Fowler, Indianapolis, Muncie, and Rochester served as distributors and collectors of the questionnaires on which the study is based.

Dr. Phillip D. Mikesell, Department of Political Science, Wabash College, put the questionnaire in form for distribution, supervised the coding of the responses for analysis by the Wabash College computer, and gave order to the computer analysis.

Dr. Louis J. Shuster, Division of Business and Public Administration, California State College, Bakersfield, gave valuable assistance in the analysis of the data.

Without the support of these people the study could not have been completed. They deserve a major portion of the credit for whatever merits this study may have. The blame for its deficiencies, on the contrary, should be directed strictly at the author.

Philip Wilder

LIBRARY USAGE BY STUDENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

The report which follows presents information collected as a result of a research study designed to secure information as to the nature of library usage by children and young adults in Indiana communities of varied size.

The information on which the analysis is based was derived from study of questionnaires distributed to and filled out by patrons of libraries in five cities: one large city with a population of over 500,000, two medium sized cities with populations of from 50,000 to 100,000, and two small cities with populations of less than 10,000.

In order to be able to place library usage by children and young adults in meaningful perspective, questionnaires were administered to all patrons using the libraries during the hours when the study was in progress. The 300 questionnaires obtained have permitted development of significant information concerning library usage by all patrons as well as by those younger persons on whom the study was particularly focused.

The questionnaire administered as the means to secure the information needed for this study consisted of sixteen questions, nine of which were to be filled out by all users and seven others designed to be filled out only by those respondents who were students. A sample of the questionnaire is included as an appendix in this report, together with a summary of the raw data which was subjected to analysis by computer.

The first question on the survey instrument asked the library user to indicate his or her age. Responses to this question indicate that for the entire survey, two out of every five visits were from ''youths'', which category is defined throughout this report in terms of being aged nineteen or less.

Table I

PROPORTIONS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY USERS
IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS
BY SIZE OF LIBRARY

	TO AGE 13	14-16 Yrs.	17-19 Yrs.	20+ Yrs.
All Libraries	10%	15%	14%	61%
Large Library	2%	13%	23%	61%
Medium Libraries	7%	8%	10%	75%
Small Libraries	20%	25%	12%	43%

The percentage of youthful users is larger in the small city libraries where over half (57%) of the visits are from persons under 20. In the large city library youthful usage represented the same proportion of library patronage as was found for the state wide total. In the medium sized libraries 25% of the visits were from patrons under 20.

The variations from one size city to another make it clear that no single figure for the percentage of public library usage coming from children and young adults would be accurate for any particular library. The figures do establish beyond question, however, the fact that youthful users are a major factor in contemporary library patronage.

Consideration of the proportion of library patronage coming from different age groups among youthful users shows considerable variation with the size of the city. In the large city, where the survey was conducted in the central library, children of 12 and under accounted for only 2% of the total patronage and 5% of the visits by people less that 20 years old. In this large library the 14-16 year old group made up 13% of the total patronage and the group from 17-19 years was 23%.

In the medium sized libraries where 25% of visits were from youthful users the proportion from different age groups among the youths increased slightly from 7% for those 12 and under to 8% for the 14-16 year old group and 10% for those 17-19.

The small libraries, with over half their usage coming from youths, showed the largest proportion of this from 14-16 year olds, who represent 25% of the total visits, with children 12 and under constituting 20% of the usage and those 17-19, 12%.

Analysis of material drawn from the portion of the survey instrument dealing only with students indicates that these variations in the nature of youthful usage from one city to another are closely tied to such circumstances as the presence or absence of a college in a city. The material obtainable from consideration of the answers to question 1 is more than sufficient however, to establish that for libraries in any community, library use by young people is of substantial importance.

Table II

PROPORTIONS OF VISITATIONS TO LIBRARIES MADE
BY FREQUENT, OCCASIONAL, AND INFREQUENT PATRONS;
BY YOUTHS, ADULTS, AND ALL USERS;
BY SIZE OF CITY

LIBRARIES AND AGES	Frequency of Visit: SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK	ONCE PER WEEK	SEVERAL TIMES PER MONTH	ONCE PER MONTH OR LESS
All Libraries				
All Ages	27%	27%	31%	15%
-20 Yrs.	24	23	34	19
20+ Yrs.	29	29	29	12
Large Library				
All Ages	27%	25%	22%	26%
-20 Yrs.	24	17	24	35
20+ Yrs.	30	30	20	20
Medium Libraries				
All Ages	27%	30%	34%	9%
-20 Yrs.	17	27	43	13
20+ Yrs.	30	32	30	8
Small Libraries				
All Ages	27%	24%	36%	13%
-20 Yrs.	27	24	35	14
20+ Yrs.	27	24	37	12

Analysis of responses to the question on the survey instrument concerning frequency of library visitation indicates that a heavy preponderance of library visits come from frequent users. This is true both of youthful and of adult users.

There is some tendency for more visits by adults than by youths to be made by users who report visiting at least once per week (58% vs. 47%). The fact is that the proportion (19%) of visits by youths who visit no more than once per month is half again as large as that (12%) of visits made by these infrequent users among adults. The implications of this appear to be that as citizens become adults there is a tendency for persons who were occasional library users as youths to drop from the ranks of library patrons. With only 12% of visits from adults coming from persons who visit the library as seldom as once per month, it is clear that the bulk of library use by adults is on the part of a minority of the population who are regular users.

Library usage by infrequent visitors constitutes a significantly larger proportion (26%) of the visitation to the large city library than of that to the libraries in Medium (9%) and small (13%) cities. This may be a result of the higher proportion of large city users who come to the library for purposes other than checking out and returning books.

In the large and medium cities the tendency for visits by youths to come in larger proportion from infrequent users than is the case for

Table III

PROPORTIONS OF LIBRARY VISITS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES
BY YOUTHS AND ADULTS, BY LIBRARY SIZE

	CHECK OUT AND RETURN ONLY	USE READING ROOM ONLY	USE READING ROOM AND CHECK OUT/RETURN	OTHER
All Libraries				
All Ages	38%	11%	39%	12%
-20 Yrs.	26	15	44	15
20+ Yrs.	49	6	34	11
Large Library				
All Ages	18%	13%	45%	24%
-20 Yrs.	3	10	55	31
20+ Yrs.	30	15	40	20
Medium Libraries				
All Ages	39%	14%	38%	9%
-20 Yrs.	37	7	37	19
20+ Yrs.	40	16	38	6
Small Libraries				
All Ages	52%	6%	34%	8%
-20 Yrs.	43	8	40	9
20+ Yrs.	66	3	25	6

adults is very substantial: 35% vs. 20% for the large city, 13% vs. 8% for the medium cities. In the small cities the difference, 14% vs. 12% is of doubtful significance.

Analysis of responses to a question as to their purpose for visiting the library shows that the needs they come to satisfy are diverse. Over three fourths (77%) of all visits, however, are from persons checking out and/or returning books from the library collection. Half of these users of the circulating collection report that they also used the library reading room during their visit. This reading room usage is a factor in an even 50% of all visits, with one out of five reading room users neither returning nor checking out materials.

Comparison of usage by youths with that by adults shows significant differences. Reading room use is a factor in half again as large a percentage of visits by users under the age of twenty as by those from adults (59% vs 40%). Youths are far less likely to have come to the library solely to check out or return books than are adults (26% of visits vs. 49%) and substantially more likely (15% of visits vs. 6%) to have come only to use the reading room and non-circulating collection including reference material.

Variations in purposes of visits vary in significant ways among large, medium, and small libraries. The range of services available in the large city library is reflected in the fact that one fourth of its visits were for purposes other than use of its lending collection or

reference room. This is twice the average proportion of such visits and approximately three times the proportion of such visits to medium and small libraries.

Use of the reading room is somewhat more important in the large library (58% of visits) than in the medium (52%) and small (40%) libraries. The proportion of visits solely for the purpose of checking out or returning books falls as the size of the library grows, from 52% of visits to the small libraries to 39% for the medium libraries and only 18% for the large library. Whereas, the large and medium libraries have 13% and 14% of visits solely to use the reading room, these visits account for only 6% of visits to the small libraries. This difference presumably results to some degree from the relatively limited reference collections available in the small libraries.

When differences between youths and adults are considered, further variations among libraries of different sizes appear. In the large library only 3% of visits by users under 20 years of age are for the sole purpose of using the circulating collection, while these visits account for 37% and 43% of the visits by youths to the medium and small libraries. Whereas in the large and medium libraries adults are more likely than youths to have visited for the sole purpose of using the reading room, in the small libraries this ratio reverses, presumably reflecting the tendency of these smaller libraries to have focused their reference collections on areas relevant to students. When asked to indicate what had motivated their library visits, the users provided varied and informative responses.

Table IV

PROPORTIONS OF LIBRARY VISITS RESULTING FROM VARIOUS MOTIVATIONS, BY LIBRARY SIZE.

		ALL LIBRARIES	LARGE LIBRARY	MEDIUM LIBRARIES	SMALL LIBRARIES
Self Improvement Only	(A)	16%	16%	17%	14%
Entertainment Only	(B)	21	8	22	28
Help with School Work Only	(C)	23	34	10	28
A & B		21	18	30	11
B & C		5	4	5	5
A & C		6	9	3	6
A, B & C		9	11	13	7
Total Self Improvement		52%	54%	63%	38%
Total Entertainment		56	41	70	51
Total Help with School Work		43	58	31	46

The questionnaires offered three possible motives, with the possibility of checking one or more of the three. Of the 62% of the respondents who indicated only one motive the largest number (23%) indicated ''help with school work''. This was followed by ''entertainment'' (21%) and ''self improvement'' (16%).

When the responses of those users indicating more than one motive for their visit are considered, the picture changes. A total of 56% of the users reported that one motive for their visit was entertainment, 52% indicated an interest in self improvement, and 43% checked help with school work. The clear message is that the public library must take seriously each of these three motivations of its users.

Since the dividing line between ''self improvement'' and ''entertainment'' is less precise than that between ''help with school work'' and the other two suggested motivations, the responses to this question should probably be handled with some care. Except for some few students who might have utilized a trip to the library as a parentally acceptable means of getting out of the house and being with some school mates, the 43% of respondents who indicated that they were using their library visit as a means of securing help with their school work should probably be taken as a firm proportion. The figures suggest strongly that help with school work may in fact have been the single most important motivation in bringing survey respondents to the library.

When questioned as to how satisfactory they found their public library to be, heavy majorities of users at libraries of all sizes

Table V

PROPORTIONS OF USERS SATISFIED WITH THEIR PUBLIC LIBRARY
BY LIBRARY SIZE, FOR YOUTHS AND ADULTS

	VERY SATISFIED	MODERATELY SATISFIED	BARELY OR NOT SATISFIED
All Libraries			
All Ages	71%	25%	3%
-20 Yrs.	58	36	6
20+ Yrs.	79	19	2
Large Library			
All Ages	79%	21%	0
-20 Yrs.	68	32	0
20+ Yrs.	86	14	0
Medium Libraries			
All Ages	70%	25%	5%
-20 Yrs.	54	32	14
20+ Yrs.	76	23	1
Small Libraries			
All Ages	66%	29%	5%
-20 Yrs.	55	40	5
20+ Yrs.	80	15	5

reported that they were either very satisfied or moderately satisfied. This was true both of youths and adults.

The proportion reporting themselves ''very satisfied'' was significantly higher among adults than among youths (79% vs. 58%) for all libraries and this limited enthusiasm among youthful users was particularly evident in the medium and small libraries where, although 76% and 80% of the adult users reported being very satisfied, only 54% and 55% of the youths described themselves as in that category.

The only group among which more than 5% reported being only barely satisfied or dissatisfied with their library was the youthful users of medium sized libraries, 14% of whom indicated this level of unhappiness. The reason why this group was more discontented than its counterpart in the small cities is not apparent from the material available. It may be that limited circulation and reference collection are more of a problem for students in schools of cities with 100,000 population than for those attending smaller schools where the pattern of student research assignments may be less well developed. It may also be that small community youth have not yet become as willing to be critical as have their more cosmopolitan contemporaries.

When the grade levels of the students using the libraries are analyzed the figures indicate that high school students constitute the largest share. For the entire sample, approximately half (49%) of the students are in high school with the remainder divided almost evenly (27% and 24%)

between grade school, which is considered throughout this study as extending from Kindergarten through the eighth grade, and college.

Table VI

PROPORTIONS OF STUDENT USERS
FROM VARIOUS SCHOOLING LEVELS
BY LIBRARY SIZE

	Schooling Level of Student Users		
	GRADE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE
All Libraries	27%	49%	24%
Large Library	14	43	43
Medium Libraries	25	42	33
Small Libraries	39	59	1

Analysis by size of library shows important differentiations in these figures. The large library has only 14% of its student users from grade school, with the remainder divided equally (43% and 43%) between high school and college.

In the medium sized libraries, both of which are located in cities where there are colleges, the figures show one fourth (25%) of student users from the grade school group and one third (33%) from the colleges, with 42% from the high schools.

In the small libraries, with no colleges in the vicinity, college student use was negligible (1%) with high school students constituting a heavy preponderance (59%) of student use and grade schoolers (39%) making up

the remainder.

When the frequency of library use by students is analyzed by schooling level, the figures show some significant differentiation.

Table VII

PROPORTIONS OF STUDENT USERS AT DIFFERENT SCHOOLING LEVELS USING LIBRARY WITH VARIOUS FREQUENCIES

	Frequency of Visits			
	SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK	WEEKLY	SEVERAL TIMES PER MONTH	ONCE PER MONTH OR LESS
Grade School	33%	28%	30%	8%
High School	21%	18	37	24
College	25	19	22	33

Among grade schoolers 92% of reported visits are from regular users who report coming to the library at least ''several times per month''. Only 8% are from those who visit once per month or less. Among high school students, visits from these infrequent users constitute one fourth (24%) of the total and for college students the figure rises to one third (33%). When read in comparison with the figures of Table II, which show that 12% of all visits by adults and 19% of all visits by youths come from infrequent users, the implication of Table VII appears to be that there is a significant number of regular library users at every age and schooling level of the population and that these faithful are augmented by a variable group of occasional users which reaches a peak during high school and college years.

Analysis of student's responses to a question as to how satisfactory they found their public library for school purposes shows significant variations both with library size and with schooling level.

For the total survey all except 5% of grade school students were very or moderately satisfied with their public library in terms of its usefulness for school-related purposes. This proportion of unhappiness rises to 12% among high schoolers and for college students reaches 21%.

The grade schoolers using the large and medium libraries were effectively unanimous in finding that their library was at least moderately satisfactory and in the medium sized cities the proportion finding their library ''very satisfactory'' for school purposes was 78%. Only in the small libraries did any grade school students (9%) indicate that they were ''barely or not satisfied''.

Among high school students, for whom public libraries are particularly important in school-related terms, the degree of satisfaction with their library falls markedly as the size of their library decreases. Among users of the large library, an overwhelming majority (85%) found it ''very satisfactory'' for their school-related use, with another 10% finding it moderately satisfactory and only 5% reporting it ''barely or not satisfactory''.

In the medium sized libraries the high school group divided evenly (47% and 47%) between ''very'' and ''moderately'' satisfactory, with 6% selecting ''barely or not satisfactory''.

Table VIII

PROPORTIONS OF STUDENT USERS AT VARIOUS SCHOOLING LEVELS FEELING THEIR PUBLIC LIBRARY TO BE VERY, MODERATELY, OR NOT SATISFACTORY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, BY LIBRARY SIZE

LIBRARY AND SCHOOLING LEVEL	Degree of Satisfaction: VERY SATISFACTORY	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	BARELY OR NOT SATISFACTORY
All Libraries			
Grade School	65%	30%	5%
High School	51	37	12
College	53	26	21
Large Library			
Grade School	60%	40%	0
High School	85	10	5
College	80	25	5
Medium Libraries			
Grade School	78%	22%	0
High School	47	47	6
College	31	23	46
Small Libraries			
Grade School	61%	30%	9%
High School	32	48	20
College	-	-	-

In the small libraries only one third (32%) of the high schoolers found their library ''very satisfactory'' for school-related purposes, approximately half (48%) reported it was moderately satisfactory and one fifth (20%) felt it to be ''barely or not satisfactory''.

College students, whose 24% representation among all student users is surprisingly high and undoubtedly reflects the fact that three of the five libraries selected for the surveys are in cities where there are one or more colleges, reported that the large library served their school-related needs well but that the medium sized libraries were much less satisfactory. In the small libraries, with no college in the community and no college-oriented collections, usage by college students was too limited to permit analysis.

Table IX

STUDENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT HELPFULNESS
OF PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF,
BY SCHOOLING LEVEL

SCHOOLING LEVEL	VERY	MODERATELY	BARELY OR NOT AT ALL
Grade School	75%	22%	3%
High School	58	35	7
College	62	32	6

Students at every schooling level reported in overwhelming majorities that they found the staff of their public library to be very or moderately

helpful. The grade schoolers were somewhat more enthusiastic than their older counterparts but the general picture is of approval by all groups.

When asked how satisfactory they considered the library at their school to be, the students responded in fashions strongly affected by their schooling level.

Grade schoolers reported that their school libraries were reasonably adequate for their needs, with only 19% state-wide indicating that they were ''barely or not at all satisfied'' and 28% saying they were ''very satisfied''. This figure for all libraries obscures important differences among differently sized cities, however. In the large city none of the grade school respondents found their school library collection very satisfactory and 40% reported that it was ''barely or not at all'' satisfactory. In the medium-sized cities the figures showed that 11% of the grade schoolers found their school library ''very satisfactory'' and the proportion feeling it to be ''barely or not at all'' satisfactory dropped to 33%. In the small cities the grade school libraries were viewed much more favorably than elsewhere. The responses showed 41% very satisfied, 50% moderately satisfied and only 9% barely or not at all satisfied.

These figures may be shaped by the fact that the grade school age users of the large city's central library tend to be exceptionally able young people for whose needs elementary and junior high school libraries are not oriented, but it seems clear that in the small cities covered by the

Table X

STUDENTS' SATISFACTION WITH SCHOOL LIBRARY'S COLLECTION
BY SIZE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY USED AND SCHOOLING LEVEL

LIBRARY AND SCHOOLING LEVEL	Satisfaction with School Library Collection		
	VERY	MODERATELY	BARELY OR NOT AT ALL
All Libraries			
Grade School	28%	53%	19%
High School	15	45	40
College	33	42	24
Large Library			
Grade School	0	60%	40%
High School	11	63	26
College	17	55	25
Medium Libraries			
Grade School	11%	56%	33%
High School	6	38	56
College	50	29	21
Small Libraries			
Grade School	41%	50%	9%
High School	19	39	42
College	-	-	-

survey the grade school libraries are more satisfactory than are those in the three larger cities surveyed.

High school students state-wide and in cities of each size indicated that their school libraries were no more than marginally satisfactory. There was considerably less variation in response from different sized cities among the high school students than among the grade schoolers.

State-wide, 15% of the high school respondents indicated that they found their school library ''very satisfactory''. This positive response came from 11% of the respondents in the large city, 6% of those in the medium sized cities and 19% of those in the small cities. At the other end of the scale, 40% of the state-wide high school students indicated that their school library was ''barely or not at all'' satisfactory. This unhappiness was found among 26% of the large city high school students, 56% of those in the medium-sized cities and 42% of those in the small cities.

Those college student who responded to the questionnaire were more inclined than their high school counterparts to feel that their school library was adequate, with 76% reporting it to be very or moderately satisfactory compared to a corresponding figure for high school respondents of 60%. This figure obscures a marked difference between the large and medium cities, however. In the large city only 17% of the college students felt their school library was ''very satisfactory'' and 25% found it ''barely or not at all satisfactory''. In the medium cities the ''very satisfactory'' responses made up 50% of the total and the proportion of ''barely or not at all'' satisfactory responses was 21%.

In assessing the significance of public school libraries for school-related work it is helpful to compare the evaluation of school libraries in Table X with the evaluations of public libraries for school purposes as presented in Table VIII. The figures show that for grade school and high school students in each size city the public library is seen as significantly more satisfactory for school related use than is the library at the student's school.

Table XI

STUDENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT HELPFULNESS
OF SCHOOL LIBRARY STAFF, BY SCHOOLING LEVEL

	Helpfulness of School Library Staff		
SCHOOLING LEVEL	VERY	MODERATELY	BARELY OR NOT AT ALL
Grade School	49%	34%	17%
High School	23	42	35
College	33	51	16

The same pattern of greater satisfaction with public library than with school library shows in a comparison of the student's perceptions of the helpfulness of the staff of the two types of library. Table XI shows that students at every schooling level had significant reservations about the helpfulness of these school librarians with whom they had had experience. Among high school students only 23% felt their school library staff to be very helpful and 35% reported that they found them barely or not at all helpful. Although both the grade school and college students reported in large majorities (87% and 86%) that their school's library staff was very or moderately helpful, comparison of the figures of Table XI with

those of Table IX show that at every schooling level the public library staff generated more enthusiasm than did its school library counterpart.

It should be pointed out that the survey deals with a non-representative sample of school children. Any student who found his school library totally adequate would be relatively unlikely to have visited the public library and been available to fill out the questionnaire. It is entirely possible that a questionnaire administered in school libraries to their users would find many respondents completely happy with their school library collection and staff and uninterested in the public libraries of their city. The results of the present survey seem to provide conclusive evidence, however, that in the cities covered by this study and in all probability throughout the state, the public libraries of Indiana are performing a vital role as auxiliary resources for the public school systems.

The full significance of the findings reported in the study can be inferred only in the light of the wide range of additional information which has been collected through the work of other participants in the Indiana Library Studies. This report viewed separately, however, makes some things clear.

Public libraries in Indiana are important to significant numbers of people at all age levels.

The bulk of library patronage comes from a group of regular users.

Both circulating collections and reading rooms are important to large proportions of library users.

Libraries make major contributions to persons interested in self-improvement, in recreation and in help with school work.

Many students find their public libraries more useful in school-related terms than they find their school libraries to be.

Any plans for future developments in Indiana's library system should give high priority to the needs and desires of youthful patrons and potential patrons.

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

The Indiana State Library is concerned to maintain a high level of library service in Indiana. To do this, it is important that we know as much as possible about the ways in which libraries currently are used and the degree to which they satisfy the needs of various users. Your taking a few moments to complete this questionnaire will aid us in this effort. Thank you.

Name of Library _____

Date _____ Time _____

LIBRARY USAGE STUDY

1. Age under 10 ( )
   10-13 ( )
   14-16 ( )
   17-19 ( )
   20 & over ( )
2. Sex (M) (F)
3. Why are you in this library?
   Only to check out and/or return books, etc. ( )
   Only to use the reading room or other facilities ( )
   To use the reading room and check out or return materials ( )
   Other (Please specify)
4. If you are here to use library facilities, please indicate which ones:
   Newspapers ( )
   Magazines for information ( )
   Magazines for relaxation ( )
   Encyclopedias ( )
   Other books in the reference collection ( )
   Books not in the reference collection ( )

5. Length of visit. ( )

6. How often do you come to this library?

   Daily ( )

   Several times per week ( )

   Once a week ( )

   Several times per month ( )

   Once a month or less ( )

7. In general, how satisfactory is this library for you?

   Very satisfactory ( )

   Moderately satisfactory ( )

   Barely satisfactory ( )

   Not satisfactory ( )

8. Do you generally use the library for:

   Self-improvement ( )

   Entertainment ( )

   Help for school work ( )

ONLY IF HERE TO BORROW:

9. How many of the following will you check out on this visit to the library?

   Books of adult fiction ( )

   Books of adult non-fiction ( )

   Juvenile books ( )

   Magazines (No.)

   Phonograph records (No.)

ONLY IF YOU PRESENTLY ATTEND SCHOOL OR COLLEGE:

10. What grade?

11. Is this visit related to one or more classes you are taking in school? (YES, NO)

    If YES, What subject(s) _____

    _____

12. How much do you use the library at your school?

Daily ( )

Several times per week ( )

Once per week ( )

Several times per month ( )

Once per month or less ( )

13. How satisfactory is your school library for your purposes, in terms of:

Its collection: very ( )

moderately ( )

barely ( )

not at all ( )

The helpfulness of its staff:

very ( )

moderately ( )

barely ( )

not at all ( )

14. How satisfactory is this library for your school related purposes, in terms of:

a) Its collection: very ( )

moderately ( )

barely ( )

not at all ( )

b) The helpfulness of its staff:

very ( )

moderately ( )

barely ( )

not at all ( )

c) Its location: very ( )

moderately ( )

barely ( )

not at all ( )

15. How much do you use any library other than this one and the one in your school?

daily ( )

several times per week ( )

several times per month ( )

once per month or less ( )

Which one(s)? _____

16. In doing your school work, how much reliance do you place on the following non-library sources for information of the kind libraries could provide?

Encyclopedias or other reference books in your home

much ( )

some ( )

little ( )

none ( )

Paperback books in your home

much ( )

some ( )

little ( )

none ( )

Magazines in your home

much ( )

some ( )

little ( )

none ( )

Thank you for your cooperation.

APPENDIX II

RAW DATA: USABLE RESPONSES PER CODED OPTION

QUESTION NO.	CODE PUNCH		NUMBER OF ANSWERS
NAME OF LIBRARY	1	Anderson	78
	2	Benton Co. (Fowler)	51
	3	Indianapolis	74
	4	Muncie	85
	5	Rochester (Fulton)	57
AGE	1	Under 10	4
	2	10-13	25
	3	14-16	44
	4	17-19	41
	5	20 & over	177
SEX	1	Male	125
	2	Female	164
3.	1	Chk. out, return books, etc.	105
	2	Use reading room, etc.	30
	3	Use reading room, etc.	104
	4	Other	33
	5	More than one check	17
4.	1	Newspapers	6
	2	Magazines for information	18
	3	Magazines for relaxation	6
	4	Encyclopedias	8
	5	Other books in ref. collection	26
	6	Books not in ref. collection	43
	7	More than one check	127
5.	1	15 minutes or less	29
	2	15 minutes - 30 minutes	72
	3	30 minutes - 60 minutes	81
	4	60 minutes or more	81
6.	1	Daily	15
	2	Several times per week	64
	3	Once a week	79
	4	Several times per month	94
	5	Once a month or less	44
7.	1	Very satisfactory	207
	2	Moderately satisfactory	75
	3	Barely satisfactory	6
	4	Not satisfactory	6

8.	1	Self-improvement	46
	2	Entertainment	61
	3	Help for school work	65
	4	A & B	59
	5	B & C	14
	6	A & C	17
	7	A, B & C	30
9.	1	A (adult fiction) 1 book	68
	2	A (adult fiction) 2-3 books	34
	3	A (adult fiction) more than 3	42
	1	B (adult fiction) 1 book	60
	2	B (adult fiction) 2-3 books	3
	3	B (adult fiction) more than 3	312
	1	C (juvenile books) 1 book	17
	2	C (juvenile books) 2-3 books	3
	3	C (juvenile books) more than 3	312
	1	D (magazines) 1 magazine	15
	2	D (magazines) 2-3 magazines	9
	3	D (magazines) more than 3	310
	1	E (phono. records) 1 record	8
	2	E (phono. records) 2-3 records	1
	3	E (phono. records) more than 3	7
	1	1 item (of above)	65
	2	2-3 items	40
	3	more than 3 items	14
	4	something (e.g., films) not included above	3
10.	1	grade 1-6	19
	2	grade 7-8	17
	3	grade 9-10	27
	4	grade 10-12	42
	5	other school (college, etc.)	35
11.	1	yes	50
	2	no	50
	3	Eng., lang., music, (humanities)	20
	4	Hist., govt., geog. (soc. stu.)	21
	5	Bio., chem., geol., (science)	3
12.	1	Daily	22
	2	Several times per week	28
	3	Once per week	28
	4	Several times per month	18
	5	Once per month or less	41
	6	None	0

13.	1	very	33
	2	moderately	65
	3	barely	32
	4	not at all	10
	1	very	47
	2	moderately	59
	3	barely	23
	4	not at all	12
14.	1	very	76
	2	moderately	50
	3	barely	13
	4	not at all	2
	1	very	94
	2	moderately	41
	3	barely	4
	4	not at all	4
	1	very	79
	2	moderately	47
	3	barely	10
	4	not at all	7
15.	1	daily	7
	2	several times per week	9
	3	several times per month	20
	4	once per month or less	72
	5	none	2
16.	1	much	49
	2	some	49
	3	little	26
	4	none	17
	1	much	31
	2	some	48
	3	little	40
	4	none	22
	1	much	42
	2	some	40
	3	little	40
	4	none	17